

OUT of DOORS for WOMEN

Vol. III.

San Diego, California, August, 1896.

No. 26.

Issued Monthly at No. 365 Twenty-first St. by OLIVE L. EDDY ORCUTT, M.D

San Francisco:

Wm. E. Loy, 531 Commercial St.

Los Angeles:

Fowler & Colwell, 115 W. 2d St

London, England: Dulau & Co., 37 Soho Sq.

Price: 5c.

Annual Subscription: 25c.

THE BICYCLE GIRL.

'As for myself I hardly believe I shall ever marry.'

John Midlam said these words as he sauntered along the street toward his father's home. His arm was locked in that of his confidential friend and college mate, Mark Drew.

'You are a very young man to have made that decision irrevocably,' responded Mark, who, being two or three years John's senior was still youthful enough to like to make the most of his seniority upon every occasion.

'The girls nowadays,' continued John, 'are not very desirable. What man wants one of these masculine women for his wife? Of course they are very pretty now, so much out of doors life gives to their eyes and cheeks a glow which is very attractive, but they must become coarse and ugly in time. Now there is my ideal,' and John looks fondly toward a carriage at their gateway, where his pale, gentle mother sat waiting for his father to accompany her on a drive. 'But,' added John, 'save me from the bicycle girl and all her sisters.'

John did not lower his voice although he had become aware that Rachel Temple was speeding gracefully past him on

her wheel. Her heightened color conveyed the possibility that she had overheard the remark. But John did not care, or thought that he did not, though he and Rachel had been playmates, and the best of friends in their childhood, and during his college course he had cherished her memory fondly, though that was a secret known only to himself.

At this moment looking toward his home he saw that something was wrong with Billy, the horse which his father had owned for years and had considered the most trusty of horseflesh. Despite this reputation he was now acting the part of a furious wild beast as he pranced and plunged and finally lifted his heels to the great peril of the gentle woman who sat behind him. A weak point in the harness, carelessly overlooked, had allowed the blinds to slip and Billy saw what in all his sober, plodding years he had never seen before, the buggy close behind him. He was merely making an heroic effort to free himself from what terrified him.

Mrs. Midlam's face had grown a shade paler, but she sat quietly. What could she do? A swift dextrous leap from the buggy might clear her from her danger—our proximity to the heels of a fright-

ened horse, but she had always been a delicate woman, as no doubt her mother had trained her to be, and years of dependence upon others had totally unfit-
ted her to make any sort of a leap, and
she had the wisdom to know this.

John also knew it and was making all possible speed to the rescue.

'Oh bother!' he exclaimed to Mark, 'there is that bicycle girl. What can she do? Girls don't know anything!'

Rachel Temple had seen Mrs. Midlam's danger and wheeling about sprang lightly from her wheel. Then there was the flutter of a handkerchief in her neatly gloved hand and in a moment more Billy's eyes were blinded by the dainty bit of cambric, and no longer seeing the terror behind him he at once became quieted though trembling from the fright through which he had just passed.

John arriving at that moment helped his mother to alight while Mark took Rachel's place in supplying temporary blinds until the horse could be released from the buggy. As he did so he remarked in a low tone of genuine admiration, 'a little knowledge in a woman's head doesn't come amiss in such a case as this.'

'So my father has always said,' responded Rachel, with a smile. 'He consented to my learning to drive only on condition that I should also learn every part of a harness as well as every bolt and screw in the buggy. Many is the time when I have found the harness upon the stable floor dissected into single pieces; there was no long, happy drive for me until my own hands had placed every part in its true relation to every other part. I could have cried with vexation then, but I'll go home and thank my father for it now.' And Rachel was turning to her wheel when she was detained by Mrs. Midlam and John, who hastened to offer

their thanks for her timely assistance. John could ill conceal his embarrass-
ment as he remembered his recent ill-natured, and as it now proved, unjust remarks.

As he held out his hand to Rachel the color again mounted her cheek, and he said:

'I am afraid you overheard my remark about the 'bicycle girl.' I remember I did not whisper it, but I hope you will permit me to apologize for my rudeness in the past by good behavior in the future.'

And so through the conversion which the future wrought in John Midlam that his joy knew no bounds when he found he had won the hand of the very 'bicycle girl' who had once appealed to his blind prejudice as a type of unwomanliness.

OUT OF DOORS IN SAN DIEGO.

Out of doors in the morning—while the air is delicious with coolness, and roses throw out their fragrance, and a bank of fog hangs over the grand Pacific, the grand, eternal sea, invaluable for communication, essential to life, soft under the serene sky, sweet with the fragrance of the spice islands nestling in its bosom. It is solemn, and you feel reverent, until the thought comes that the Pacific is treacherous even in its friendships, nourishing in its hidden depths, the whale which shall smite your boat to fragments, and the octopus and shark that would drag you down and swallow you when you get there.

So you turn to the east. The sun is not yet shining, but you know it will soon appear. Smoke is rising from some of the neighboring chimneys, and the hills look parched and desolate. You look around you, and away from the gray clouds, and notice that some of the plants are drying up, others want transplanting,

and vines of Mina lobata need strings. Resolving to leave these things to the 'men folks,' you look away again and strive to get into a romantic frame of mind. Flies begin to buzz, with a persistence worthy of a better cause. A dog barks from somewhere, and you come back to the world with a sigh, the dreary chaotic world,—the world that always holds something to do.

Thoughts of coffee to be made intrude. Then, thoughts of unwelcome household duties, and you think, 'O dear, there are those carpets to be swept. I do think carpets are the most untidy, unwholesome things in the whole world. It is impossible to be clean with them under your feet, for you may sweep them twenty times and raise a dust on the twenty-first.' This ends the last spark of ro-



NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.—See poem.

mance, and you pick off a few withered geranium stems, and go into the house, with headache gone, and feeling but a trifle cross.

Out of doors at midday. The heat of the sun is intense, and the dust flies. At home, the heat in your room is too great for comfort. You open the window and the sea breeze sweeps in cool and sweet, and scatters the leaves of your manuscript, and your bottle of ink spills on the carpet, and you close the window with a bang. The crimp comes out of your hair, corsets are a burden, and you wish for a thunderstorm to 'cool the air and lay the dust' as in days of yore, and you go out of doors and think of old times, when the years Past were Present, and you recall them—the long ago years, the happy years, that you left in the warp and woof of the big eastern factories, and tangled in the pines, and tinkling in the brook, and floating among the water lilies. They thrill across from the hill-tops, glowing with the glowing sky. You sense the clover smells, and the new mown hay; you hear the robins in the cherry trees, and the tone is tender and passing sweet.

Suddenly you remember, with great relief, that this is the 'grandest climate' there is in the world, and you will recollect that you used in those olden, happy days in July, to sleep out your mornings, simmer out your noondays, and fight out your fights with mosquitoes.

Out of doors at noon, in town, you have a different kind of sensation. Pedestrians have a wilted, dusty look, often amounting to depression, and passengers in electric cars, seem to look down with a sort of 'I have a nickel' expression, such as you may be astonished by, but don't admire, if you are walking.

But the city, though dusty and inexplicable, is not without its charms. 'God made the country and man made the

town,' is a general fact. But there is a great deal here that man never made and never will make.

Out of doors at night. The sunset has been one of rare beauty. One by one the electric lights appear; the air is soft—except in the lower portion of the city, where it is strong; but strolling comfortably along here on Golden Hill, catching distant bursts of music, in the calm complacency of a balmy summer evening, you look down, with a serene smile, on the follies of the world. You assume a quiet superiority, and give the said follies a pat on the shoulder, and say condescendingly,—'Yes, you will do very well; a little rickety in the joints, and you have a slight softening of the brain, but not bad, for your age.' Usually the evening sky is an absorbing and perpetual joy, and your thoughts are holy ones, as you gaze where the sun, now set, has left its legacy over the bay, of clouds, in saffron, and amber, and pale green. Cloud Land: Color Land: all grace of outline is gathered here; tropical splendor, and rare beauty are seen. Harbor lights flash out. A cricket chirps softly. Bed time arrives, and you find your lamp untrimmed, and proceed to 'put out' the bowl for five cents worth of milk, and sleep in the profoundest peace—if your conscience is clear.

S. E. GRAY.

OSTENTATION

BY LADY COOK.

Ostentation is older than civilization; ancient as the primeval savage. The desire to appear braver, handsomer, richer, stronger, better or worse, and so on, than others, or than we really are, has been a universal failing from the remotest times, and ever attended with unhappy consequences. However, we shall not here attempt to attack all forms of vanity, but would draw attention to that particular one of vain show or display

which is the more general mode of ostentation. The Latin 'Ostentare,' means to show often in a boasting manner. Anything, therefore, which is done from vulgar pride to dazzle others, is of this character. And it would seem as if all changes of fashion prompted by vanity are so many marks of this failing, for these are first adopted by the rich, and by them forsaken as soon as they become common.

An old French moralist, declaiming in 1566 against the prevailing fashions, and especially that of ladies carrying mirrors so that they might constantly view themselves, notices this course of human frailty. 'Alas!' he said, 'in what an age do we live: to see such depravity which we see; that induces them to bring into church those scandalous mirrors hanging about their waists. Let all histories, divine, human, and profane, be consulted; never will it be found that these objects of vanity were ever thus brought into public by the most mercetricious of the sex. It is true, at present none but the ladies of the Court venture to wear them; but long it will not be before every citizen's daughter, and every female servant, will have them!'

Nothing is more ludicrous than the origin of these extravagances. In Edward VI.'s time, a lady with a wen on her neck covered it by a patch. From that time patches became the mode. A hundred years later they were cut into all kinds of fantastic figures; owls, rings, suns, moons, and even a coach and horses. A dauphin of France had a high shoulder; this gave rise to 'full bottomed wigs.' Long coats were invented to hide the 'ill-made' legs of Charles VII. of France, and pointed shoes a yard long to conceal an excrescence on the foot of Henry Plantagenet of Anjou. When the Archduchess Isabella wore the same dirty linen for three years because she had

vowed not to change it until Ostend was taken, its color at the end of that time became fashionable as 'L'Isabeau,' a dingy-whitish-yellow. Another Isabella, she of Bavaria, noted for her fair complexion and her frail conduct, introduced the fashion of having the shoulders and neck uncovered. The whims of fashion are shown by a print of Henry VIII.'s time, representing a nude Englishman holding a piece of cloth on his right arm and a pair of shears in his left hand, and bears this inscription:—

'I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mind what raiment I shall wear,
For now I will wear this,

and now I will wear that,
And now I will wear what I cannot tell what.'

Down to the reign of William and Mary, little children of the upper classes wore wigs, but barbers had not then become hair dressers. These were women. Verily 'there is no new thing under the sun.'

Comfit boxes were great signs of ostentation, and were the rage in France before snuff-boxes took their place. All carried them on all occasions, and when the Duke of Guise was shot at Blois his comfit-box was found in his hand.

Chaucer's 'Persones Tale,' in the chapter 'De Superbis,' tells, as we dare not, to what lengths pride and impropriety in dress were carried in his day, particularly by the men. In France it was bad enough. A modest Italian could not travel there in the 15th century, said an Italian author, without being shocked by seeing men 'whose clothes rather exposed their nakedness than hid it.' But in England it was afterwards worse, and our countrymen gloried in their shame.

The Queen of Charles II. introduced the immodest custom of completely baring the bosom and shoulders. But this was the reign of harlotry and licentiousness. Good old Richard Baxter thought it necessary to write the preface for a

book called 'A just and seasonable reprehension of naked breasts and shoulders.' A later work on the same topic, 'New instructions unto youth for their behavior, &c.,' had a frontispiece of Virtue and Vice. Virtue was a lady in black velvet hood with a white neckerchief over her neck. Vice had no kerchief, her stays were cut low to expose her charms, and grotesque patches disfigured her face.

It was otherwise with the frail beauties of ancient times. Even Poppea, so Titus tells us, covered a part of her face, not from modesty it is true, but from art, that she might more strongly excite the imagination.

A 'buck' of about 90 years ago is thus described by a satirical writer:—'A coat of light green with sleeves too small for the arms, and buttons too big for the sleeves; a pair of Manchester fine stuff breeches, without money in the pockets; clouded silk stockings but no legs; a club of hair behind, larger than the head that carries it; a hat of the size of 6d. on a block not worth a farthing.'

NEVER AGAIN.

Never again will the Autumn hold
Its wonderful treasures of crimson
and gold
In the same bright colors we loved to spy
When we walked in the wildwood,
 you and I,
Nor the gold haze rest on the waving
 grain,
Never again, love, never again.

You passed from my life
 when the leaves were red,
And the glorious tints on the maples
 spread
Into broad red stains.
Then their colors paled
And a pitying wind thro' their branches
 wailed,
And the burden for aye
 of the sad refrain
Was, 'never again, love, never again.'

CLARE BEATRICE ST. GEORGE.

SWEET BERGAMOT.

Dedicated to my sister, Mrs. L. E. Anthony, who sent me a leaf of bergamot, from Vermont to the Pacific Coast.

There is a charm about each flower
We knew in early days,
And loved—as a living thing
That might enjoy our praise.

This leaflet fair, that charm renews,—
And with the added grace,
You have its fragrance too enjoyed,
And in a sacred place.

That place, once Mother's garden sweet,
Where oft at day's decline,
She walked with us and gave us words
Than any flower more fine.

There sweet the air with bergamot
That in profusion grew,
Responsive to her gentle care,
As if her love it knew.

Ah! thanks, dear sister, many thanks,
Time backward turns today, [smile,
And round me shines my Mother's
Restoring life's sweet May. E. E.

FLORA OF SOUTHERN AND BAJA CALIFORNIA.

BY C. R. ORCUTT.

Since the publication of my check list in 1885, there have been a great many additions from new discoveries, besides changes in accepted nomenclature, some of which are herein adopted.

This list is based mainly on a MS. of over 600 pages, prepared at the suggestion of the late Dr. George Vasey, under whose direction many of the species had been collected by the writer for the National Herbarium. Dr. Vasey's death not only caused the discontinuance of the work, but leaves the results already attained, at considerable public expense, without prospect of early publication.

Most of the species listed have been collected by H. C. Orcutt or the writer; thanks are due to Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Brandegee, for co-operation in preparing this list, to Dr. A. Davidson, for checking up species found in Los Angeles county, to Prof. J. A. Toumey, and many others.

For the sake of adding something more than the bare names, to the list the following 'code' has been prepared:

Baja, or Lower, California,	j
Mohave desert,	v
Colorado desert,	d
Los Angeles county,	l
San Bernardino,	b
Arizona,	a
San Diego Co.,	s
coast, c; mountains, m; new, n; hills, h.	

Ranunculaceæ.

<i>Anemone sphenophylla</i> Poepp.	
<i>Clematis pauciflora</i> Nutt.	bj
<i>ligusticifolia</i> Nutt.	Oregon to ja
v. <i>californica</i> Watson.	a
<i>lasiantha</i> Nutt.	b north
<i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i> Watson.	jblm
Sparingly distributed as <i>Fendleri</i> .	
<i>sparsiflorum</i> Turcz.	m
<i>occidentale</i> Gray.	bm
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> L.	Mesas.
v. <i>apus</i>	Greene.
v. <i>filiformis</i>	
<i>apetalus</i> Gay.— <i>aristatus</i> Bth.	
v. <i>lepturus</i> Gray.	
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> L.	
v. <i>trichophyllum</i> Chaix.	b j
v. <i>cæspitosus</i> DC.	j
<i>cymbalaria</i> Pursh.	
<i>flammlula</i> L. v. <i>reptans</i> Meyer.	
<i>californicus</i> Bentham.	
v. <i>latilobus</i> Gray.	
<i>canus</i> Bentham.	b
<i>hebecarpus</i> Hook. & Arn.	j
v. <i>pusillus</i> Brewer.	
<i>eschscholtzii</i> Schl.	
<i>hydrocharoides</i> Gray.	
<i>alismæfolius</i> Geyer v. <i>alismellus</i> Gray.	
<i>Aquilegia truncata</i> F. & M.	bl

<i>Delphinium parryi</i> Gray.	1
<i>consolida</i> L.	j
<i>simplex</i> Dougl.	jl
<i>variegatum</i> Torrey & Gray.	vd
<i>decorum</i> F. & M.	j—north.
v. <i>nevadensis</i> Watson.	b
<i>sporum</i> Greene?	b
<i>scopulorum</i> v. <i>glaucum</i> Gray.	
<i>parishii</i> Gray.	j
<i>depauperatum</i>	1
<i>nudicaule</i> T. & G.	Coast range.
<i>cardinale</i> Hooker.	lj

This species occurs abundantly in the whole region, from l. to San Quintin bay and San Pablo, j. and from near the sea to the m; often 6 to 10 and even 15 feet high, with magnificent panicles of bright, deep vermillion flowers.

Paeonia brownii Dougl.—*californica* Ntt.
Crossosoma californicum Nuttall.

—*bigelovii* Watson of former list.

Actaea spicata L. v. *arguta* Torrey. bm

Berberidaceæ.

<i>Berberis repens</i> Lindl.	
v. <i>neyinii</i> Gray.	1
<i>dictyota</i> Jeps.	
<i>pinnata</i> Lagasca.	m
<i>fremontii</i> Torrey.	jm

Papaveraceæ.

<i>Platystemon californicus</i> Benth.	jal
Abundant from the c to the m; familiar to children by the appropriate name of 'cream cups.'	
<i>Platystigma lineare</i> Benth.	Islands.
<i>californicum</i> B. & H.	jbl
<i>Argemone platyceras</i> L. & O.— <i>hispida</i> Gray.—?californica of catalogues.	
'Chicalote.' lj	
<i>mexicana</i> L.—in cultivation.	
v. <i>alba</i> DC.—southern j only.	
<i>corymbosa</i> Greene.	v
<i>Meconopsis heterophylla</i> Benth.	jl
<i>Dendromecon rigidum</i> Benth.	
harfordii Kell.	Santa Rosa Island.
flexile Greene.	Santa Cruz Island.
The last two are mere forms only.	

EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CALIFORNIA POPPY.

Out of Doors for Women appears this month in a new dress—a much needed improvement, supplied by our friend and San Francisco representative, Mr. Wm. E. Loy, who has just opened a new Printers' Supply House at No. 531 Commercial St.

Politics should receive more attention from the hands of all progressive women, especially in view of the possibility of women's suffrage—one of the issues in California this fall—being adopted in our state. It should be a national issue—but once carried in the leading states it will command national recognition.

Gold or Silver is the leading question today in national politics. Mexico is an excellent illustration at our very doors of the effects of the use of silver; wages advancing, manufactures springing into profitable operation, and the rapid development of her great natural resources being the leading visible results.

Bond-Age seems the proper name for the times, and the common people are rapidly being sold into genuine bondage by their masters, the 'servants of the people!' It is natural that gold worshippers—who, like parasites, draw their living from the laboring classes—should seek every method available to increase the rates of rent and usury,—but they have passed the safety limit, and prosperity will, we fear, be coy about returning to a land, like ours, where the annual interest charge—mostly payable in Europe in gold—is over \$800,000,000 in excess of our increase in wealth!

Whis-key is after all the key to the situation—and it is always on the side of injustice and wrong. Christianity—pure and unsullied by unjust gain and mammon worship—alone can grapple with these monsters of intemperance and injustice. Love alone can return human sympathy to the breasts of all mankind.

The State Flower,—*Eschscholtzia!*
A beauty like the morning star!
It opes its petals to the sun,
And shuts them when the day is done.

Who knows but while we also sleep
It folds its eyelids not to weep
But to regain refreshing rest
As low the sun sinks in the west?

If you look out at noontide hour
Where Nature grows this lovely flower
You'll see it in its gorgeousness
As if it came the earth to bless.

Some are creamy, almost white,
Laughing in the silvery light,
But more are viewing with the sun
From brightest gold to orange run.

The foliage green and delicate,
Its dainty stems of pearly slate,
Trembling with the wealth of sheen
Which mingles with the olive green.

But you must see the flower to know
How it can talk, and laugh and grow;
Then you will think it understands
The all of life and its demands.

LUCRETIA RUSSELL SMITH.

THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

To-night, to-night, a flower of light,
Too dainty for the sun's caress,
For our delight, its petals white,
Will spread abroad in loveliness.

Its waxen bloom, dispels night's gloom,
And fragrance gives to balmy air;
What silken loom, in fairy's room,
Can weave a fabric half so fair? E. E.

Emeralds have been discovered in Etruscan tombs in settings over 2000 years old.

A bouquet is like a poem; one must discard a great many pretty flowers in order not to crowd and spoil it. E. E.

The Library.

We at all times welcome exchanges with other publishers, institutions or individuals, and desire to here acknowledge the many favors extended to us in the past. We carefully preserve files of all as received, addressed to either Out of Doors for Women or the West American Scientist. Space allows us to mention only a part of the literature received but fuller reviews may be expected in time.

PERIODICALS.

The Review of Reviews: 13 Astor Pl. N. Y., Nos. 12, 16, 23-25, 28-30, 32-55, 57-63, 65-77.

The June number is an especially interesting one, containing several articles on Alaska, an account of Prof. Atwater's investigations of different kinds of food, and other articles on Russia, St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis, the political situation, etc.. 25c.

The American Naturalist: 518 Minor street, Philadelphia, Vol. xix, xx, except No. 10, xxi, except No. 9, xxii-xxx, No. 353, except Nos. 261, 262, 266, and 270.

This well known magazine is an epitome of scientific activity in America, and must be read to keep up with the times.

Outing: 239 Fifth av., N. Y., xxviii. 3.—June. A special bicycle number, full as usual of out door life and recreation.

The Youth's Companion: Boston, lxx. 23.—June 4. 'Are animals moral,' by Sir Edwin Arnold, is a thought-inspiring article which old and young may read with profit; 'A living digging machine' will also be of interest to youthful naturalists who have not personally made the gopher's acquaintance.

Amateur Gardening: Springfield, Mass. An illustrated monthly, the only horticultural publication in New England, and it goes to all parts of the New England states. Any advertising agent will take your order for advertising in it, or you can send direct to the publishers,

Amateur Gardening Co., Springfield, Massachusetts.

American Agriculturist: Columbian building, San Francisco, lvii. 18—May 2.

Garden and Forest: Tribune building, N. Y., ix. 431.—May 27. Carl Purdy contributes the second part of his account of 'The flora of the coast range.'

Womankind: Springfield, Ohio, xvii. 12.—June. 'Old friends,' by Mrs. E. E. Orcutt, graces the first page of poems.

The Ladies' Home Journal: Philadelphia, xiii. 6.—May. 'Poems of flowers and meadows,' is an attractive feature in this issue; 'How to grow the fuchsia,' and 'From laurel to aster,' form other floral pages.

Kindergarten Magazine: 166 S. Clinton street, Chicago, viii. 9.—May.

Child Garden of story, song and play: 166 S. Clinton st., Chicago, iv. 6.—May.

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GARDEN NOTES.

YERBA MANSE.

ANEMOPSIS CALIFORNICA B. & H. This is one of the favorite medicinal herbs of the old Spanish Californians, but has won a permanent place in European greenhouses, and should be given the attention it deserves in the land of its birth. It is readily grown in moist soil, the apple-green foliage frequently blottedched with crimson, showing off the rather large white flowers to great advantage.

JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

A rare and meritorious fruit, possessing a most fascinating flavor; fruit large, clear golden yellow, bushes grow in a tree-like form, to a height of 8 feet, and commence bearing early, a valuable new fruit for market and home use. This wonderful fruit is very early, ripening with or before the earliest strawberries.

FAIRY FINGER TIPS.

COTYLEDON ATTENUATA Watson. This dwarfish plant is destined to attain great popularity for beds and borders. It was discovered in Lower California in 1886 by C. R. Orcutt, and first introduced into cultivation in 1894. It resembles dwarf *C. Edulis*, and produces panicles of pretty yellowish or rose purple flowers that do not detract from its adaptability for borders or edging to beds.

C. CALIFORNICA Baker. A very symmetrical, small-growing species especially valuable for bedding purposes.

C. DESMETIANA Hemsl. An exceedingly beautiful Mexican species, quite rare in collections.

C. EDULIS Brewer. This sometimes grows two feet across and bears a tall panicle of greenish flowers. It has become widely known under the name of "Finger Tips," from the long, slender leaves, which the Indians of California formerly used as a salad.

C. FARINOSA Benth. & Hook. Leaves rich vivid green, sometimes splashed with red; the clusters of brilliant red flowers, with a faint glow of yellow at the centers, are quite showy.

C. LANCEOLATA B. & H. A plant that does well under good treatment, producing a spike of red flowers. The lanceolate flat leaves sometimes of a dull crimson color, but commonly green.

C. LAXA Benth. & Hook. Leaves curiously twisted; flowers red, or yellowish in some forms.

C. LINEARIS Greene. A near ally to *C. lanceolata*, with greenish yellow flowers. Baja California.

C. NEVADENSISS Watson. Flowers yellow, tinged with red; occurs in the Yosemite valley.

C. ORBICULATA Linnaeus. An old-fashioned garden plant, attaining to a tropical luxuriance of growth and producing large pendulous orange-colored flowers of great permanence.

E. PULVERULENTA Baker. Large, elegant in form, the broad leaves forming a beautiful rosette and covered with a thick white powder.

C. SECUNDA Baker. A showy and very symmetrical Mexican species, very useful in beds and borders; showy red flowers; of quick growth.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS MANZANITA Parry. The common Manzanita of California. The

berries make excellent sauce, and the finest quality of vinegar; much eaten by Indians.

CRASSULA FALCATA Wendl. A South African plant, grayish in color, producing gorgeous panicles of brilliant red flowers.

THE PARTRIDGE-BREAST ALOE.

ALOE VARIEGATA Linnaeus. An African plant of great beauty, producing spikes of brilliant coral red flowers. It is found in many old-fashioned gardens and receives its common name from the feathery mottling of the leaves.

ALLIUM HAEMATOCHITON Watson.

The mesas and hills around San Diego are decked in springtime with the clusters of bright purplish-tinted flowers of this wild onion, which deserves a prettier name at the hands of its friends. It does not prove quite hardy in New England, but will give enough pleasure for the cost of growing in the house among its more showy cousins.

ARBUTUS MENZIESII Pursh. Madrone. A surpassingly beautiful tree, with white flowers and orange-colored berries. Sometimes grows 100 feet high.

JAPANESE BLACKBERRY TREE. A beautiful evergreen tree, growing to a height of thirty feet; it yields huge fruits, the shape and color of the blackberry, and possessing a most superb flavor. The tree is thornless and very hardy. The fruit has a small pit, like a cherry pit, and can be used for every purpose that the blackberry is put to.

STAPELIAS, OR "TOAD CACTUS."

STAPELIA VARIEGATA Linnaeus.

These curious plants, native to South Africa, belong to the asclepias (or milkweed) family, but are popularly known by the names "toad cactus," or "carion cactus," the former from the mottled color of the flower of the best-known variety, the latter from the strong fetid odor exhaled by the flowers. Like most succulents, they are easily grown. There are more than fifty varieties known.

SCHINUS MOLLE Linnaeus. The Peruvian, or Mexican, Pepper tree, one of the most graceful and popular of ornamental trees in California; with pendant, fern-like, foliage, and bearing clusters of beautiful rosy-red berries.

KNIPHOFIA ALOIDES Moench. A showy and brilliant plant, the tall flower spike surrounded by rich, coppery colored flowers.

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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CACTUS NOTES.

ECHINOCACTUS TEXENSIS Hoepf. Depressed, 13 to 27 acute ribs; spines stout, annulated, 6 to 7 radical ones and a stronger central spine; flowers rose colored; fruit sub-globose, pulpy, red, covered with spiny bristles and soft wool, crowned by the wooly remains of the flower.

ECHINOCACTUS VIRIDESCENS Nutt. The Turk's Head cactus, that occurs at San Diego, California; very variable, but usually depressed, less than a foot in diameter, with strong, annulated reddish spines; 13 to 21 ribs; fruit greenish or sometimes tinged with magenta, very sour, enclosing numerous black seeds.

OPUNTIA LEPTOCAULIS D C. This is the widely advertised *O. frutescens*, Engelm., of Texas and Mexico; 2 to 4 feet high, with slender terete joints a fourth of an inch thick; very small yellow flowers; berries scarlet; quite ornamental and a favorite with cactus fanciers.

OPUNTIA OCCIDENTALIS Engelm. A Prickly Pear of luxuriant growth, with stout woody stems and innumerable branches; joints 9 to 12 inches long and 6 to 8 inches across; flower yellowish and orange; fruit 2 inches long, very sour and juicy.

OPUNTIA BASILARIS Engelm. & Bigelow. Low; joints 5 to 8 inches long, triangular, proliferous from their base, pubescent, unarmed, but beset with numerous dense fascicles of short brownish bristles, as is also the ovary. Flowers large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, bright magenta, and very numerous; fruit dry, with large and thick seeds.

Var *RAMOSA* Parish. In cultivation the typical form becomes branched like the variety. One of the most satisfactory cacti that we know for an amateur's collection, flowering profusely and growing readily. In the deserts of California, Arizona, Nevada and Mexico, the whole plant sometimes assumes a brownish red, but in cultivation it seems to maintain a glaucous green color.

CALIFORNIA FISH-HOOK CACTUS.

MAMMILLARIA GOODRIDGEI Scheer. A small globular species, closely set with brownish or white spines, the central one curved into a hook. The delicate yellowish white flowers are succeeded by the club-shaped, scarlet berries that possess the flavor of wild wood strawberries, and are sometimes called "hep-pitallas," the "llavina" of the Mexicans.

MAMMILLARIA GRAHAMII Engelm. Plant 1 to 3 inches high, subglobose, simple or branching from the base; tubercles ovate, axils naked; radial spines in one series, 20 to 30 in number, 3 to 6 lines long, rigid and whitish, surrounding a stouter and longer hooked brown one. Flowers small, nearly 1 inch wide, reddish; berry oval, green, with small pitted seeds. The well-known "Arizona Strawberry" or small Fishhook Cactus of N. M., Arizona and Utah, rare in California.

MAMMILLARIA MINIMA Reichb. A tiny Mexican species, cylindrical, forming numerous heads around the base, which readily take root when detached. About 20 slender white spines radiate from the center of each hemispherical tubercle, enveloping the plant like a bit of delicate lace: no central spine.

OPUNTIA SUBULATA Engelm. A beautiful tridental species of rapid and rank growth, with persistent vivid green leaves, and long, straight spines.

CEREUS TRIANGULARIS Miller. The Strawberry Pear bears most beautiful flowers scarcely less handsome than *C. grandiflorus*, measuring 12 to 14 inches across; the bright scarlet fruit, the size of a goose's egg, has a flavor compared to strawberries; the plant is easily distinguished by its triangular stems, and makes a most luxuriant growth, climbing readily to the top of its support.

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT.

CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS Haworth. "The night-flowering cereus has gained a fame which entitles it to prominent notice, and plants might well be included in every garden, for its flowering is a source of interest to the least observant persons."—Castle.

CEREUS MAC DONALDIA Hook. A handsome slender-stemmed species, of Honduras, Central America, and one of the finest of the night-flowering cacti. Flowers 12 to 14 inches across, with creamy white lanceolate petals, with an outer fringe of narrow yellow sepals; with a fragrance like vanilla.

THE VELVET CACTUS.

CEREUS EMORYI Engelmann. This is one of the best-known of California cacti, the slender, thickly-set yellowish spines giving it a peculiarly beautiful appearance. The spines on the young joints are shorter, soft and flexuous; the flowers are yellowish, followed by a small edible fruit.

ANHALONIUM ENGELMANNI Lem. A remarkable, spineless cactus, aptly called the Living Rock, found in Texas and Mex'co. "Upper and exposed part of tubercle triangular in outline, convex, carinate and almost smooth below, convex and variously fissured and thereby verrucose above, sharp and crevate on the edges"—Engelmann.

CEREUS ENGELEMANNI Parry. Heads several (sometimes, though rarely, a hundred,) 4 to 12 inches high, cylindric or ovate, with 11 to 13 ribs bearing bunches of about 13 pale radiating spines, and about 4 darker (yellow, brown or black), stout and angular, straight or curved central spines. 1 to 3 inches long. Flowers very numerous, bright magenta, often 4 inches across, followed by delicious fruits, with much the same flavor of a strawberry, red, pulpy, filled with black seeds. Utah, California, Baja California and Arizona.

CEREUS CAESPITOSUS Engelm. The Lace Cactus, a beautiful little species, found in Texas and Mexico, with large magenta colored flowers, blooming when only 2 inches high, the flowers 2 inches across, and lasting 2 days. The plant is enveloped with fine white spines, and can be "handled without gloves."

THE CHOLLAS.

A former characteristic of Southern California landscapes were the thickets of cholla cactus, which still decorate some of our uncleared hillsides, and abounds in the desert regions and unsettled parts of Lower California and Mexico. The cholla belongs to the same genus as the prickly pear, but differs mainly in the cylindrical, instead of flat, joints and in its non-edible fruits.

OPUNTIA PROLIFERA Engelmann. This densely-branching shrub bears a small flower of a pomegranate purple, and once grew in great abundance where the city of San Diego now exists.

OPUNTIA SERPENTINA Engelm. Procumbent, with yellow flowers, comparatively rare in cactus collections.



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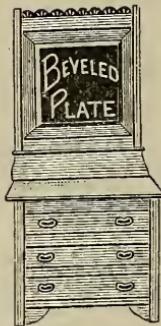
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STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry we consider the most profitable fruit that can be grown, provided the right varieties for the locality are chosen. There are thousands of small towns and villages throughout the United States where the local market is not one-half supplied. This is a great opening for thousands of persons to embark in a very profitable business. Also, the city markets are always demanding large first-class fruit, especially in the berry line. In marketing, always use nice, clean boxes, and always give big measure; never market poor, inferior fruit; all such should be thrown away. But if you grow good, desirable varieties, you will have little inferior fruit to throw out. Strawberries can be successfully grown in any soil where a crop of corn or potatoes can be produced. When preparing land for strawberries, plow deep, but before plowing give the ground a good covering of stable manure, which is the very best fertilizer known for berries; afterwards, harrow up very fine. Rows for field culture may be laid out 3 feet apart, and the plants set in rows 1 foot apart; for garden culture, rows can be 3 feet apart, and plants set 1 foot apart in the rows.

Many varieties of strawberries are destitute of stamens. These are termed pistillate sorts, or imperfect flowering kinds. They are generally marvelous yielders, when properly fertilized. What we mean by this, is that they should be set close to a row of astamine sort, or perfect flowering kind. All varieties marked (P) are pistillate, all marked (S) are astamine. Strawberry plants can be safely set from September 1st until May 1st—of course, in cold localities, late spring planting is preferable.

ADVOCATE (S.). Originated in "Canada": large size, regular, firm, quality fine, great yielder.

ANNIE LAURIE. "Originated about six years ago by Mr. John F. Beaver of Montgomery county, O. Mr. Beaver is the most successful amateur grower that I know of. During the last twenty years he has tested nearly all the leading varieties, and he thinks this is not surpassed in real merit. He has carried it to a large number of horticultural meetings, and it always created a sensation. One of the commercial growers near Dayton, when he first saw this in bearing on the originator's place, said: 'I must have some of those plants if I have to mortgage the farm to pay for them.' The same man wrote me afterwards that he believed it to be the best yet introduced. It comes so near perfection in size, form, color and quality that when shown at exhibitions, a large number of specimens are carried away for seed, or to be shown to those who could not attend. At the strawberry meeting in this county I had it and the Prince of Berries, the standard of excellence, handed around for all to taste, and many declared the Annie Laurie to be the better."—Crawford.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER (S.). We were very much pleased by the beautiful growth made by this berry this year; it has not fruited with us yet; it is sent out by George Michel, the man who originated the Michel's Early.

ARROW. A berry similar to Warfield, but the plant is of the Gandy type; the fruit will remain on the vine several days after ripening without rotting or drying up; very productive, good size, superb flavor; a new variety.

AUSTRALIAN CRIMSON. One of the best for a hot climate. It is very extensively

grown in Los Angeles county, Cal., and in many other counties in the State. Its main fruiting season in Southern California commences in March, and continues through April, May, June and July; large crops are also harvested in January, provided there is not too much rainy weather. Being so very early, and so extremely late, it is one of the most profitable varieties to grow in a warm climate. It is a most excellent shipper. The fruit averages very large, is of a brilliant crimson color, and most deliciously flavored. The demand for plants of this variety is very great.

BANQUET. "A cross of the wild field strawberry with one of the best of the large cultivated varieties; it combines size and productivity with the delicious flavor of the wild strawberry."—Introducer.

This does very poorly with us and we cannot recommend it; it may prove of great value in other sections, however.

BARTON'S ECLIPSE. When I say that this is another Haverland, only earlier and firmer than that famous variety, I have said a great deal, but no more than the truth. In shape it closely resembles the Haverland; it is ten days earlier, equally as large and productive, vastly firmer, and of a fine, rich color. The vigor and vitality of the plant is wonderful. When the freeze came, on March 26th, my Barton field was in heavy bloom and berry. The next day it was black as ink: every bloom and berry gone, and even the plants apparently dead. I would have taken a penny for the crop, plants thrown in. Great was my surprise, however, when they rapidly put out anew, bloomed again and bore a heavy crop of excellent berries, ripening even then with the earliest. Triumphing over heat and cold, wet and drought, it is undoubtedly the general purpose berry of the future. With it a grower can defy drouth. It must supplant all others as a leading market berry.—Blacknell.

BEAUTY (S.). Grows splendid with us, a medium early, very productive sort, rich, dark red color, fine, large size.

BELLE. About five years ago a single plant of this variety was sent me for trial by the originator, Mr. M. T. Thompson (Cleveland Nursery Co.). I was so well pleased with it that I purchased the plants and increased the stock. In the spring of '93 I sent it out on trial as "51." Several hundred persons bought one or two plants each, agreeing to report upon it after the fruiting season this year. These reports are now coming in. Some lost their plants by last year's drouth and some their fruit crop by freezing weather this spring, but many had a fair chance to judge of its merits. Most of these think it promising, and some are enthusiastic in its praise. It has a perfect blossom and is late in ripening. It is very productive and the fruit is large. The best specimens are long, but many of the largest are fair shaped and from two to three inches across.—M. Crawford.

Of all the new berries introduced since the Bubach, I am quite safe in preferring BELLE. It is a wonderfully fine affair.—E. P. Powell.

BELLE is a dandy here.—Samuel Miller.

BELLE medium to very large; foliage good, but not quite so vigorous as Rio; good stem, berry of good quality and firm.—Peter Collier, Director New York Experiment Station.

The BELLE are fine strawberries, and are doing well here.—E. Kelner, Foreman of Cali-

fornia Experiment Station.

The BELLE gives promise of being a great variety here; it is a rank, vigorous grower, and the berries are of good size and deliciously flavored.

BERLIN. Of the Bubach class of berries; very large, dark red; as good a shipper as the old Wilson.

BIDWELL (S.). A very choice sort, and quite extensively grown in California; very large size, delicious flavor, and very early.

BIG BOB (P.). Fruit large size and of excellent quality.

BISEL.—"The Bisel is a seedling of the Wilson, propagated in 1887. Blossoms are pistillate. Plants healthy, vigorous grower and abundant plant-makers. They have long, fine-matted roots, which enables them to stand severe droughts. The fruit is very large, luscious and firm. Color, a deep, glossy red with double calyx. Very productive; season same as the Crescent, but continues to fruit later and very uniform in shape and size. The fruit is held from the ground by large fruit trusses, but it is protected from frost by its large foliage. One of the best plant makers. Runners large and long and sets its plants wide apart. Can be set 3½ to 4 feet in the row and make a solid row sufficient to produce a full crop."—Originator.

BISMARCK (S.). The description herein given is by the originator. "The Bismarck is a seedling of the Bubach No. 5, fertilized by Van Dieman; the plant resembles Bubach No. 5 in every way, but is more stocky and robust, with the same bronzed foliage. The berries are produced in abundance, outyielding Bubach No. 5; shape obtuse conical, never coxcomb, and is the heaviest berry I ever handled; color bright scarlet, no green tips; very firm, good flavor, and shipper; season medium to very late; size larger than Bubach No. 5; excelling Mary, Timbrell, H. W. Bucher, Holland, Sharpless and Gaudy.

BLACK (S.) Fruit very large, nearly black; a great bearer.

BRADLEY (S.). Vigorous grower; fruit large to very large; in form almost perfection; color bright red, high flavor, very firm, enormously productive.

BRANDYWINE. "This is one of the most valuable ever sent out. It has not a single defect that I know of. The plant is a luxuriant grower, healthy and hardy, and very productive. Blossom perfect. Fruit very large, of good form, bright red all over, and of good quality. Season, medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil."—Crawford.

BRUNETTE. New, dark red color, and good size; noted for its rich and sweet flavor.

BUBACH (P.). "This is one of the very best in every respect. No unfavorable reports from anywhere. The foliage is very large, dark green and healthy; growth strong and vigorous, producing plants plentifully. The fruit is of very uniform, large size, fine form, bright crimson color, ripening all over at once, of excellent quality; begins to ripen with the Crescent, but continues a long time in bearing; very productive, holds its size well to the last picking. No one should fail to plant some of the Bubach."

CAPTAIN JACK (S.). Old favorite; large, round berries of a high, rich flavor, splendid for canning or shipping.

CARDINAL. "A very distinct new second early variety with large and well-shaped broadly conical fruit of exquisite flavor, probably the sweetest strawberry yet raised. Flesh firm and creamy white in color, scarlet exter-

nally. Plant very vigorous and quite hardy. Very fertile and continuous in bearing. The leaf stalk hairy and the foliage strong. A very useful fruit on account of its high quality combined with size and early maturity."

CHAIR'S FAVORITE (S.) Choice; of great merit.

CHARLES DOWNING (S.). This does very poorly with us; for heavy soils it is highly recommended.

CHILEAN (S.). A strawberry of giant proportions. It is entirely different from all other varieties in both foliage and fruit. The foliage is of a bluish green color, and the leaf stalks are margined with silky hairs. The fruit stalks stand higher than the leaves. The fruit is quite a novelty in itself, being of a wonderful white, slightly shaded a golden yellow, and with very prominent red seeds. On some berries there is a faint flush of crimson on one side. The fruit attains a very large size, specimens being as large as a good-sized hen's egg. It is very rich, sugary and sweet in flavor, but tastes nothing like a strawberry. However, it is highly delicious in flavor, and should be grown in every garden.

CINDERELLA (S.). A very choice sort for low lands; very large conical berries, brilliantly colored and highly flavored; a splendid shipper.

CLOUD'S SEEDLING (P.). Here we have something grand; a most magnificent berry for California soil and climate; a rampant grower, like the Crescent; a tremendous fruitier; berries large, glossy red; flavor very tart; celebrated for its wonderful shipping qualities. It should be fertilized by some great staminate variety like Woolverton, or Mexican.

COLUMBIAN. A famous variety from Mississippi. A rapid, beautiful grower, berry large size, a deep glowing red, flavor superb; as early as Mitchel's Early, very firm, extremely productive; gives two crops a season in warm climates.

CRAWFORD. "In color, shape and size this is perhaps the most beautiful berry that ever glowed a living ruby in its setting of frosted emerald leaves. To do its best they say it must have high culture, but pray what variety must not? A superb garden berry."—Blacknell. Per 12, 25 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

CRESCENT SEEDLING (P.). Noted for its wonderful productiveness, and its bright colored berries; succeeds on all soils and in all climates.

CRYSTAL CITY (S.). Valuable only for its extreme earliness.

CUMBERLAND TRIOMPHE (S.). "A magnificent variety; berries large, no small ones, fine, perfect form and of fine flavor; beautiful bright scarlet color; of excellent quality and is growing in general favor; no one ever regrets planting it; does well everywhere; the plant is remarkably strong and luxuriant, stands extremes of heat and cold, and is not injured by drought as many other varieties; produces abundantly, ripens medium to late, and one of the few berries that do equally well on all soils."

DEW (S.). Very similar to the Sharpless; a most wonderful keeper, and one of the very best shippers known. Brandt says: "The most prolific as well as the most luscious of all fruits, is the Dew Strawberry. For size, sweetness, excellence of flavor and abundance of growth, it is not surpassed in the world. Their culture has been successful everywhere. It is not uncommon to have a

yield of 6000 to 8000 quarts per acre. It is easy for any person possessing a farm or a garden, or even a spare corner of his yard in the city, to raise his own supply of Dew Strawberries, with a surplus for the market."

DEW DROP. A very late sort.

DOLLAR. A variety of the greatest excellence, sells for from 15c to 20c more per crate than most other varieties. It is very early, large size, a glowing crimson in color, and possesses an exquisite flavor; a fine shipper. It is grown extensively in Placer county, Cal. It is a beautiful grower, with heavy, dark green leaves, to protect the blossoms from frosts and late spring rains. It yields a large second crop in many localities. It is enormously productive. The young runners of this plant give a heavy crop of fruit in the fall, even before they are rooted.

DOWNER'S PROLIFIC (S.) A good yielder of large, round, light colored berries.

EARLY SCARLET (S.) One of the very earliest varieties.

EDGAR QUEEN (S.) One of the prize-takers at the World's Columbian Exposition, and described as follows: "This is the result of a lifetime devoted to improving the strawberry; the originator selected this as the very best from a lot of 5000 plants, grown from seed. It is unrivaled as a plant-producer and equals Crescent in productiveness. Probably one of the most beautiful berries ever raised. The originator selected berries over two and one-half inches in diameter, sixteen of which filled a quart basket, and weighed one pound.

ENHANCE (S.) Cross between Sharpless and Windsor Chief; a vigorous and healthy grower, with dark green foliage; develops massive crowns of perfect flowers; one of the most prolific in pollen; no perfect flowering variety has been produced combining more points of merit than this; is a general purpose berry; the berries largest size, very firm, bright crimson, attractive and salable; its size, beauty and firmness will recommend it to public favor, and command a high price in a fancy market.

ENORMOUS. "This is my No. 152 which I grew from seed of Crescent. It is pistillate and blooms so late that frost has not at any time injured its blossoms. It has borne seven crops in succession without any failure. I now name it as above for its great size and enormous productiveness. It is a very large and beautiful deep scarlet berry, unsurpassed in quality. It possesses all the noble qualities of the EDGAR QUEEN, and is ten days later than that variety in getting ripe. Just as the EDGAR QUEENS are gone the ENORMOUS comes in with its immense crop of magnificent berries. It is one of the largest and latest varieties known. It is the most beautiful and the most delicious in quality. The EDGAR QUEEN is the only variety that rivals it in productiveness. The plant is a very strong and vigorous grower, leaves of a dark, glossy, green color. All in all is the most beautiful plant and valuable berry that I have ever known. It is the nearest approach to the ideal berry."—Originator.

EPPING. A grand berry in every respect; new.

E. P. ROE (S.) We do not believe this will ever amount to much in this country.

ERIE. Large, conical in shape, scarlet color; will dry up before it will decay.

FAR WEST. A variety from the State of Washington for which great things are claimed. It is a shuckless variety, a magnificent fruiter; fruits large, long, sweet and of exquisite flavor; one of the finest growing strawberries we have ever seen. We have reason to believe that this strawberry is going to prove of great value.

FINCH'S PROLIFIC. (S.) Something very fine; the fruit averages quite large and ripens with the Wilson; it is a very firm and finely flavored variety, and is very beautifully colored.

FLUSH. We believe nobody will ever regret planting this choice sort. The fruit is of immense size; a glossy and lustrous red color, and is produced in the greatest abundance.

FOUNTAIN. We have only tried this sort one season, and cannot therefore tell its behavior here. Mr. Brandt, the introducer states: "Introduced by us and has become famous for its great size and beauty. It is really the largest and handsomest sort grown the berries being perfect in shape, of the deepest rich ruby color, with a sparkling luster like glass. Ripens perfectly to the core and is exceedingly sweet and of a most luscious quality. This should satisfy the most exacting. No plant can be healthier or a better grower. The fruit is very large and beautiful and produced in the greatest abundance."

FREMONT. Seedling of Belmont; perfect blossom, dark crimson, conical, good-sized fruits, quite productive.

GANDY (S.) We cannot begin to give this too much praise—the plant is faultless; a large, vigorous, healthy grower just productive enough to perfect its whole load of fruit; the berries are of a deep, glistening red; the flavor strongly suggestive of strawberries and peaches; in size it ranks with the largest, and we believe this sort will perfect more large berries than any other sort known at the present day. This is a most superb canning variety. We are going to plant it largely, as we know all the plants will be called for.

GANDY BELLE (S.) A variety of great excellence.

GENERAL PUTNAM (P.) Very similar to Cumberland Triomphe.

GENERAL SHERMAN (S.) Fruit quite large and showy, and of excellent quality.

GIANT.

GILLESPIE. A strawberry that does not succeed in all localities. These berries are very large, and tapering in shape; of a wonderful ruby color, with prominent golden seeds. In our large collection of berry plants this is the sweetest variety we ever grew, being also very rich and high flavored. The Gillespie has produced enormous fruits, specimen fruits having measured three inches in diameter (not circumference). It is not an extra productive variety, but it is a rampant, vigorous grower.

GLENDALE (S.) A very old sort; quite acid; a splendid canning variety.

GREAT AMERICAN. This only succeeds in certain localities, but where it does it is a grand berry.

GREAT ONTARIO (S.) An old variety, but very fine; of the Sharpless type.

GREENVILLE (P.) This ought to be termed a queen among strawberries, for it succeeds everywhere. It is large in size, a brilliant red, a great yielder, and possesses a very spicy, aromatic flavor; ripens in mid-season



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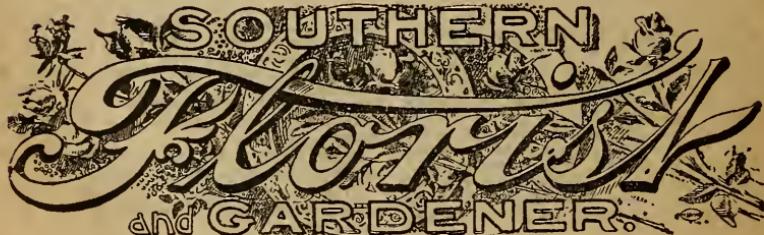
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